

RAN Collection practice template

<p>Name of the practice</p> <p>Please note that by practice we mean an activity/method/tool that has been used or is in use by professionals and/or community members.</p>	<p>Information management to prevent radical escalation</p>
<p>Description (max. 300 words)</p> <p>Short description of the aim and working method of the practice. Please note that in this description, it must be clear that <u>there is an explicit connection to preventing and/or countering radicalisation and/or violent extremism</u>. This means that in the aims and/or the activities/methods/tools of the practice, there is a link to preventing and countering radicalisation and/or violent extremism. Practices without this link cannot be included in the RAN Collection.</p>	<p>This Italian approach combines three parallel elements: (1) security and (2) rehabilitation, framed under the (3) rule of law (represented by surveillance judges and courts).</p> <p>Respect for the various duties, responsibilities and functions of the penitentiary police as well as those of the rehabilitation bodies (educators, psychologists, experts, etc.) under the supervision of surveillance judges, grants an appropriate level of independency, equality, proportionality and complementarity to counter-radicalisation policies. This limits — as far as possible — administrative decisions on matters concerning the rights of inmates and their equality before the law, regardless of their professed religion, faith or ideology.</p> <p>To ensure information gathered within Italian prisons is analysed efficiently, a Central Unit for Investigations (Nucleo Investigativo Centrale (NIC)) within the Ministry of Justice, Department for Prison Administration, Office of the Head of the Department, has the task of centralising all information collected from local branches, and analysing it in relation to particularly serious crimes such as organised crime, international and domestic terrorism and any threat to public security.</p> <p>The monitoring is based on three levels of classification: (1) High (monitoring); (2) Medium (attenzione (from the Italian word for 'attention')); and (3) Low (reporting).</p>

The NIC analysis on the radical and terrorist subjects, shared with the National Prosecutor Office to Counter Mafia and Terrorism and the General Direction for Treatment, is then given to the Committee of Counter Terrorism Strategic Analysis (CASA). CASA was established in 2004 by a Decree from the Ministry of Interior as part of the National Plan to Counter Terrorism, within the framework of the Crisis Unit (Decree 83/2002). The Committee brings together all four law enforcement agencies (LEAs) and the intelligence services (in particular DIS, the departments of internal and external security (AIS and AISE, respectively)) under the premises of the Central Office of Preventive Police (Ministry of Interior). The group meets on a weekly basis to share information and analyse data before composing specific and detailed risk analyses. Combined with the NIC's investigative efforts, this analysis centre makes it possible to match information from within Italy with information coming from other sources and countries, and to provide LEAs with an appropriate level of information at local level.

The following principles are central to the monitoring activities carried out by Italian authorities for radical inmates.

The flow of behavioural, non-forensic and non-judiciary information is kept separate from the treatment element: the two elements are complementary but do not influence each other, because all prisoners are equal before the law and have the right to access the same services. In line with L.354/75, only surveillance judges (i.e. not LEAs or intelligence services) can approve and modify rehabilitation programmes.

To this end, data from monitoring are only gathered, used and shared with a preventive aim and from a security perspective.

The monitoring cover not only critical events, but also the inmates' daily routines, including fixed and codified procedures.

Information and output from central analysis (by NIC or CASA) does not flow back to local level, unless there is a request for closer monitoring.

All penitentiary staff have a duty to provide information concerning radical phenomena (non-forensic and non-judiciary data) from the prisons to the prison director, who conveys the information to the competent central offices. Conversely, information concerning potential crimes (forensic and judiciary information that forms the basis for investigations) is transmitted by the judiciary police department of the penitentiary police to the competent judiciary authorities.

To conclude, the system rests on an accurate understanding of the interplay of different pieces of information from various information sources, within the framework of the Italian constitutional architecture. It is also crucial to balance

	fundamental rights with security by respecting different roles and competences.
Peer reviewed	No
Key themes Please <u>choose</u> 2 key themes most corresponding with the practice.	Prison and probation Judiciary and law enforcement
Target audience Please <u>choose</u> a minimum of one target audience most corresponding with the practice.	Prison / Probation Add additional target audience. Add additional target audience.
Geographical scope Please indicate where the practice has been/is implemented (countries, regions, cities).	The practice is implemented in Italy and the indicators are taken from the Triveneto Administration, covering three Italian regions: Veneto, Trentino Alto-Adige and Friuli Venezia Giulia.
Start of the practice Please indicate when (year) the practice was developed and implemented to indicate the maturity of the practice. In case the practice is no longer active, please indicate when it ended.	Starting year: 2004
Deliverables Please indicate if the practice has led to concrete deliverables, such as (links to) handbooks, training modules, videos.	Several procedures are in place to ensure coherence and consistency in information management. D.1 'Situation Room'. Created in 2003, this room is a cyber link, also in form of an application, connecting the periphery and the centre, with the main aim of registering all critical events. These include non-forensic and non-judiciary data coming from prison observation, as well as information received from the local penitentiary institutions, which are conveyed and analysed in real time at central level. As events have evolved, a special category has been created for critical events linked to proselytism and radicalisation. D.2 Modification of indicators. Thanks to GDAP 0248805/2016, the Department of Prison Administration simplified its previous system based on classical 'indicators of

	<p>radicalisation' as foreseen in the old EU 'Manual on Violent Radicalisation'. The new strategy focuses mostly on two main indicators: 'change' and 'isolation', and requires the proactive participation of all prison staff (GDAP 385582/2015).</p> <p>D.3 Integration of observation with ICT tools. Periodic behavioural reports for inmates under the radicalisation radar are managed through system SIAP/AFIS 2.0. They connect local and central levels. Requests concerning inmates' classification levels from external administration (DIGOS, ROS, etc.) need to be authorised by the Judiciary Authority, but are also available through the backdoor of SIDET WEB 2, available for both the Ministry of Justice and the Ministry of Interior.</p> <p>D.4 Training (https://www.traininghermes.eu/). An online training platform, jointly developed by the Italian, Latvian and Romanian Ministries of Justice, in cooperation with Hochschule für den öffentlichen Dienst in Bayern, Guardia Civil, Spain, and Agenfor International, is available to train all staff on different aspects of radical phenomena within prisons and probation. The LMS contains seven modules for blended delivery and a complete manual.</p>
<p>Evidence and evaluation</p> <p>Short description on <u>performance measures</u> of the practice, including</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>qualitative views and quantitative (statistical) data</u> e.g. measure of the success of your project or intervention. 2. <u>evaluation and feedback</u>, including surveys and/or anecdotal evidence e.g. have you done either an internal or external evaluation, have you encouraged any feedback from your target group? 3. <u>peer review</u> which feedback did the practice receive in the RAN working group and/or study visit where the practice was discussed. <p>Please elaborate on the outcomes of your monitoring and evaluation efforts.</p>	<p>Key Indicator 1: Number of attacks and casualties. Italy has approximately 59 000 inmates, 20 000 of whom are third country nationals (corresponding to 34 % of the prison population). Some 11 000 inmates come from mainstreaming Muslim countries. Although this is a critical situation, aggravated by logistical and financial problems, Italy has not registered any attack or damage owing to religiously inspired terror.</p> <p>Key Indicator 2: Administrative prevention measures. Thanks to the multi-agency information system, several administrative preventive measures were adopted by the Italian Ministry of Interior, which led to the expulsion of 147 individuals.</p> <p>Key Indicator 3: Equal rights. Thanks to the separation between 'intelligence-led' activities, on the one hand, and rehabilitation programmes in line with Article 15 of Penitentiary Law, under the jurisdiction of surveillance judges, on the other, about 30 % of inmates under observation for radical behaviour engage with social cooperatives or participate in training courses and/or laboratories (cooking, editing, IT, gardening, crafts, tailoring, acting, maintenance, etc.). About 30 % participate in school courses (elementary, post-elementary and high school); 40 % are assigned in rotation to jobs managed by the penitentiary administration. About 10 % do not participate in rehabilitative activities (percentage >100 %, because a</p>

	<p>number of inmates are employed in more than one activity at the same time, only a small percentage).</p> <p>The recidivism rate for inmates under observation for radical behaviour who follow standard rehabilitation programmes has decreased by approximately 50 %.</p>
<p>Sustainability and transferability (maximum of 200 words)</p> <p>Short description on the sustainability and transferability of the practice, including e.g. information on the costs of the practice. <u>Please elaborate on which elements are transferrable and how.</u></p>	<p>The practice, or part of it, including specific deliverables, can be transferred to any country in which the juridical architecture foresees a relevant role for the judiciary as part of prison surveillance.</p>
<p>Presented and discussed in RAN meeting</p> <p>Please note that to be included in the Collection, the practice is preferably nominated through one of the RAN meetings. Add name of the RAN Working Group/event, date, place and subject of meeting.</p>	<p>Name: RAN Study Visit</p> <p>Date: 26-27 October 2017</p> <p>Place: Padoa and Venice</p> <p>Subject:</p> <p>Name: RAN P&P meeting</p> <p>Place: Riga.</p>
<p>Linked to other EU initiatives or EU funding (maximum of 100 words)</p> <p>Please indicate how your project was funded, if your practice is linked to other EU initiatives or projects, AND explicitly note if it is (co-) funded by the EU, and if so, by which funds?</p> <p>Such as Erasmus +, Internal Security Funds (ISF), European Social Fund (ESF), Horizon 2020, etc.</p>	<p>MindB4Act, Derad, Training Aid, ISDEP</p>
<p>Organisation (enter maximum of 100 words and select organisation type)</p>	<p>The Penitentiary Administration, part of the Ministry of Justice.</p>

<p>Please briefly describe the organisation behind the practice including the legal status e.g. NGO, governmental, limited company, charity etc.</p>	<p>Type of Organisation: Governmental institution</p>
<p>Country of origin</p> <p>Country in which the practice is based.</p>	<p>EU or EEA country: Italy</p> <p>or:</p> <p>Non-EU country: Enter name if non EU country</p>
<p>Contact details</p> <p>Please provide contact details of who can be contacted within the organisation, with name and email address.</p>	<p>Address: Ufficio ispettivo e del controllo Dipartimento Amministrazione Penitenziaria Italy</p> <p>Contact person: Click or tap here to enter text.</p> <p>Email: ufficioattivitaipettivacontrollo.dap@giustizia.it</p> <p>Telephone: +39 666592336/7</p> <p>Website: Click or tap here to enter text.</p>
<p>Last update text (year)</p>	<p>2016 and before</p>